



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

he then a legislator? No, not even a member out of office in the Lower House. He did something for sanitary improvements? Yes. Was he then a doctor? No, on the contrary, he had not much faith in doctors, looked on them as a necessary evil." In short Chadwick was a good representative of the modern spirit of progress, invention plus prevention. Much has been accomplished since Chadwick's time. The following statistics are an eloquent tribute to the early work of the little band of English reformers.

ENGLAND'S DEATH RATE PER 10,000 FROM CERTAIN DISEASES.

| Period.                                   | Small pox. | Scarlet-fever. | Enteric. | Tuberculosis. | Phthisis. |
|-------------------------------------------|------------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1861-70.....                              | 1.5        | 8.9            | ?        | 32.4          | 25.4      |
| 1871-80.....                              | 2.3        | 6.5            | 3.2      | 28.6          | 22.9      |
| 1881-90.....                              | 0.4        | 3.1            | 2.0      | 24.3          | 17.7      |
| 1891-1900.....                            | 0.1        | 1.6            | 1.7      | 20.0          | 13.9      |
| Decrease per cent. taking 1871-80 as 100. | 96         | 75             | 47       | 30            | 37        |

The average decrease in the above five diseases is 57 per cent. Chadwick emphasized a most important avenue open to modern progress in the struggle to diminish the wastes of nations.

J. PEASE NORTON.

Yale University.

*Tenth Annual Report on Strikes and Lockouts, 1908.* Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. (Part II of the Fortieth Annual Report on the Statistics of Labor.) Boston, 1910.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to find a state report on strikes and lockouts which compares in thoroughness, accuracy and clearness with those of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics. Every effort is made to have these reports "as complete and as thoroughly comprehensive as possible." Better still, the Bureau keeps in mind the fact that "the Government departments should not assume that all persons using their publications are familiar with their contents" or with the statistical methods employed, and as a consequence, it takes great pains clearly to explain and define the terms used and to describe the manner in which the data presented has been gathered.

Sixty-four pages of the report are devoted to a general statement of the results obtained, while the remaining forty-four pages contain the detailed statistical tables upon which the text analysis has been based.

The report shows that in 1909 there were 183 strikes (there were 98 in 1908), involving 12,456 strikers (8,007 in 1908), affecting 477 establish-

ments (473 in 1908), throwing out of work 9,107 other employees (14,539 in 1908), and causing a loss of 228,363 working days (325,015 in 1908). The number of working days lost would have been still lower than in 1908 had it not been for the Ludlow jute mill strike which caused a loss of 108,587 days. Two of the above strikes might be classed as lockouts. They affected 11 establishments and 110 employees, and caused a loss of 580 working days.

A large proportion of the strikes were small in size,—83.23 per cent. involving less than 26 strikers, and 19.19 per cent. involving less than 51 strikers. The same is true of the total number of employees thrown out of work as a result of the year's strikes,—65.03 per cent. of the disputes affecting less than 51 employees. Of the total number of strikes, 81.42 per cent. were "attack" strikes as compared with but 65.31 per cent. in 1908, showing that the workers had become more aggressive in their demands in 1909.

Of the total number of strikes called, 39.41 per cent. were successful; 46.96 per cent. failed, while the remainder, or 13.63 per cent., were partially successful. 51.38 per cent. of the total number of strikes were called by trade unions and involved 59.60 per cent. of the total number of strikers, and 80.66 per cent. of the total number of employees thrown out of work. Strikes called by the unions were of longer duration and were more successful than those not so called,—46.49 per cent. of the former being successful as compared with but 13.54 per cent. of the latter. Regarding the relative success of the total number of strikes called for different causes, it is interesting to note that where the issue was higher wages, the outcome was successful in 31.41 per cent. of the cases; against a reduction of wages, 16.67 per cent.; for a reduction of hours, 49.27 per cent.; and for the closed shop, 34.62 per cent.; although strikes "for the closed shop combined with other causes failed in 81.82 per cent. of the establishments." Viewed from the standpoint of the number of employees involved, the results were greatly different and show that but 1.79 per cent. of the strikers were successful in opposing a reduction of wages; 28.59 per cent. in obtaining an increase of wages; 58.21 per cent. in getting reduced hours, and 42.69 per cent. in securing the closed shop, although where the demand for a closed shop was combined with other causes the results were success or partial success for but 12.70 per cent. of the strikers.

No possible criticism can be made of the work of the Bureau; it has been carefully and thoroughly done. Yet, it may not be amiss to suggest that certain tables would be far more helpful to the student and investigator were the data for previous years (in condensed form) included in them or presented in some part of the report. As it is, there is but one cumulative table in this otherwise most excellent document.

IRA B. CROSS.

Stanford University.